

Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of self-reported depression between men and women who had been exposed to violence by intimate partners. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Women's Health are used. Results show that among women who reported exposure to violence by their current or former partner, 10% reported depression compared to 6% of those who did not report exposure to violence. This difference remained significant after controlling for age, education, income, race, marital status, and other factors. These findings suggest that exposure to violence by intimate partners may be associated with higher rates of depression.

Michael Y Won

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Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

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